/5 cont./

each kettle." Unfortunately discord now arose among the Russians themselves. The above-mentioned expedition from Turuchansk had traveled down the Wiljuí, captured a Cossack division sent by Bekétow, imposed on various Jakuten tribes who had previously paid their jassak to Jakutsk another such, and finally set up a winter camp on the Aldán. The Jakuten /Yakut/, outraged at such treatment, besieged the Jakutsk fort in January and February of 1634, and little was needed for the garrison to starve to death. Fortunately, however, "the Jakuten became bored and went away."

The fight ended, however, when Korýtow was taken prisoner and sent back to Turuchansk, but several Jakuten tribes, discontented with the new regiment, went in search of more distant regions--some emigrated to the Wiljui, others to the Arctic Ocean, and still others to the present Oljókminsk /Olekminsk/ district. The enterprising Jenisseisk Cossacks, however, did not rest /6/ on their laurels. In the year 1636 Jelissei /Elisei/ Búsa was sent out from Jenisseisk under orders to visit the rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean and to impose jassak on the dwellers along them. With ten Cossacks and 40 hunters, after he had wintered in Oljóminsk, he went to the mouth of the Lena in the following spring and from there, after a short journey, reached the mouth of the Olenek. "Here he went upstream until he met some Tungus, from whom he seized five sorok (5 x 40 = 200) sables as tribute; and, since winter was at hand, he built for himself and his people a hut for winter quarters." In the meantime, however, the Jakutsk Cossacks had also discovered the Olenek. From the Wiljui, which, after the expulsion of the Turuchansk people, was now open to them, they went up the Marchá /Markha/ and thus reached the upper part of the Olenek, where, in the same year that Busa appeared as conqueror on the lower course, they carried on the same business as he did, without knowing about him. In the following spring Busa traveled overland to the Lena, which he reached near Siktjach /Siktyakh/ (at 70° latitude), again built himself boats, and navigated with them again down the Lena, but then to the east, entered the Jána /Yana/, and imposed jassak on the dwellers along this river, as well as, in subsequent years, on the natives living farther to the east on the Arctic Ocean. He did not return to